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EXAMINER

TRAN, MYLINH T

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/081,129	Applicant(s) GRAHAM, JAMEY	
	Examiner MYLINH TRAN	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-111 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-111 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Amendment filed 09/29/08 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 1-16, 18-26, 28-55, 57-65, 67-91, 93-101 and 103-111 have been amended. However, the limitations of the amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art of record, therefore, claims 1-111 are rejected under the same ground of rejection as set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 13-15, 17, 37, 40-41, 43-44, 52-54, 56, 76-77, 79-80, 88-90 and 92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain et al. [US. 6,567,980].

As to claims 1, 37, 40 and 76, Jain et al. disclose a computer implemented method and corresponding apparatus for displaying multimedia information comprising the steps/means for displaying a graphical user interface (GUI) on the display (column 4, lines 20-25);

displaying, in a first area of the GUI, a first visual representation of the multimedia information stored in the multimedia document, the first visual

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representation including a first representation of information of a first type stored in the multimedia document including a first representation of information of a first type stored in the multimedia document (figure 2, 172) and a first representation of information of a second type stored in the multimedia document (figure 2, the frame 172 contains both the first type: image and the second type: caption text), displaying, in the first area of the GUI, a first lens positionable over a plurality of portions of the first visual representation displayed within the first area of the GUI (figure 2, the first lens covers the frame 172); the first lens covering a first portion of the first visual representation within the first area; and

displaying, in a second area of the GUI (figure 2, area 176), a second visual representation of the multimedia information stored in the multimedia document based on the first lens covering the first portion of the first visual representation within the first area (figure 2, one of the frame of area 176), the second visual representation including a second representation of the information of the first type stored in the multimedia document and a second representation of the information of the second type stored in the multimedia document.

a representation of multimedia information displayed in the first portion of the first the representation of multimedia information displayed in the second area comprising a portion of the representation of information of the first type

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covered by the first lens and a portion of the representation of information of the second type covered by the first lens (figure 2, in the Capture process of the video in area 172, the frame 172 is captured and extracted from the process, then it is displayed in the second display 176. So, one of the multiple keyframes in the second display 176 is the extracted keyframe of the first display 172, see column 3, line 50 through column 4, line 40); Jain et al. fails to clearly teach displaying a first lens moveable in response to user input over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI. However, Jain cited "When video capture is initiated by the user, the video encoding process starts at a begin step 762 and moves to step 764 wherein the Video Cataloger 110 (FIG.1)." (figure 11, lines 26-30). The user input is over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI by initiating the video capture by the user. The user puts a first lens covering the desired frame 172 by capturing and selecting the desired video clip frame 172. If the user wants to capture a next video clip (like frame 186), the user puts the first lens on the frame 186 by selecting and then displaying this frame in the panel 172. The video keeps moving and moving one video clip frame to another video clip frame. If the user wants a specific video clip frame, the user would put the first lens over the specific video clip frame by selecting and capturing the specific video clip frame. The first lens is moveable from one video clip frame to another video clip frame depending on user's selection of which video clip frame. Therefore, Jain et al.

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suggest displaying the first lens moveable in response to user input over the video.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine a well known implementation of the suggestion to Jain. Motivation of the combination is for a flexibility of choosing the video clip frame.

As to claims 2, 41 and 77, Jain et al. also disclose displaying a first thumbnail image in the first area of the GUI (figure 2, 172), the first thumbnail image comprising the first representation of information of the first type; and displaying a second thumbnail image in the first area of the GUI, the second thumbnail image comprising the first representation of the information of the second type (figure 2, column 4, lines 20-65).

As to claims 4, 43 and 79, Jain et al. show determining a first time and a second time associating with the first lens; displaying, in the second area of the GUI, a representation of the information of the first type occurring between the first time and the second time associated With the first lens as the second representation of the information of the first type; and displaying, in the second area of the GUI, a representation of information of the second type occurring between the first time and the second time associated with the first lens as the second representation of the information of the second type (figure 2, 178, column 6, line 40-60 and column 7, lines 15 through column 8, line 60).

As to claims 5, 44 and 80, Jain et al. also show receiving user input moving the first lens to cover a second portion of the first area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing second visual representation displayed in the second area of the GUI such that the second visual representation of the multimedia information stored in the multimedia document displayed in the second area of the GUI corresponds to the second portion of the first visual representation of the multimedia information stored in the multimedia document covered by the first lens (figure 2, receiving the user input to select another keyframe of the video in the first display 172 and then display in the second display 176).

As to claims 13, 52 and 88, Jain et al. also teach the information of the first type corresponding to video information (column 2, lines 6-24); and the representation of the information of the first type comprising one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information (column 2, lines 17-22 and column 4, lines 20-40).

As to claims 14, 53 and 89, Jain et al. provide the information of the second type corresponding to audio information (column 2, lines 18-20); and the representation of information of the second type comprises text information obtained from transcribing the audio information (column 2, lines 15-25).

As to claims 15, 54 and 90, Jain et al. also provide the information of the second type corresponding to closed-caption (CC) text information; and the representation of information of the second type comprises text (column 4, lines

20-50).

As to claims 17, 56 and 92, Jain et al. also provide receiving input indicating selection of a portion of the multimedia information occurring between a first time and a second time; and performing a first operation on the portion of the multimedia information occurring between a first time and a second time (column 6, lines 40-60 and column 12, lines 30-50).

Claims 3, 6-7, 9-12, 18-36, 38-39, 42, 45-46, 48-51, 57-75, 78, 81-82, 84-87 and 93-111 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain et al. [US. 6,567,980].

As to claims 3, 42 and 78, Jain et al. disclose displaying the, in a first sub-area of the second area of the GUI, the second representation of the information of the first type as a portion of the first representation of the information of the first type covered by the first lens; and displaying, in a second sub-area of the second area of the GUI, the second representation of the of the first type as a portion of the first representation of the information of the second type covered by the first lens (figure 2, 172 (first area)).

Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a first panel and a second panel. However, it was well known in the art that the first and second panels are displayed in the GUI area (see figure 2, first area 172, the first portion contains image, the second portion contains text). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

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skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the first and second information types in the first and second panels in the second GUI area in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 7, 46 and 82, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the third area of the GUI. However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 6, 45 and 81, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the third area of the GUI. However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

Jain et al. fails to clearly teach displaying a first lens moveable in response to user input over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI. However, Jain cited "When video capture is initiated by the user, the video encoding process starts at a begin step 762 and moves to step 764 wherein the Video Cataloger 110 (FIG.1)." (figure 11, lines 26-30). The user input is over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI by initiating the video capture by the user. The user puts a first lens covering the desired frame 172 by capturing and selecting the desired video clip frame 172. If the user wants to capture a next video clip (like frame 186), the user puts the first lens

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on the frame 186 by selecting and then displaying this frame in the panel 172.

The video keeps moving and moving one video clip frame to another video clip frame. If the user wants a specific video clip frame, the user would put the first lens over the specific video clip frame by selecting and capturing the specific video clip frame. The first lens is moveable from one video clip frame to another video clip frame depending on user's selection of which video clip frame.

Therefore, Jain et al. suggest displaying the first lens moveable in response to user input over the video. It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine a well known implementation of the suggestion to Jain. Motivation of the combination is for a flexibility of choosing the video clip frame.

As to claims 9, 22, 48, 61, 84 and 97, Jain et al. disclose receiving a user input moving the first lens over the second visual representation displayed within the second area to cover a second visual representation within the second of the first area and responsive the user input, automatically changing the information displayed in the second area of the GUI (figure 2, the user can select another keyframe in the first display 172 and then display it in the second display 176). But, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a third area in order to automatically change the information displayed in the third area of the GUI. However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third

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area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 10, 49 and 85, Jain et al. disclose receiving a user input moving the first lens over the first visual representation displayed within the first area to cover a second portion of the first visual representation within area and responsive to the user input, automatically changing the second visual representation displayed in the second area of the GUI corresponds to the representation of multimedia information stored in the multimedia document covered by the first lens (figure 2, the first lens cover first and second portions of the keyframe in the first display 172). Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the information displaying in the third area of the GUI. However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claim 11, Jain et al. teach displaying a sub-lens covering a portion of the first visual representation displayed within the area of the GUI corresponding to the first portion of the second visual representation within the second area of the GUI covered by the second lens (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any other keyframe in the first display 172).

As to claim 12, Jain et al. also teach receiving a user input moving the second lens over the second visual representation displayed within the second area to cover a second portion of the second visual representation within the area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing a position of the

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sub-lens to cover a portion of the first visual representation displayed within the area of the GUI corresponding to the second visual representation within the second portion of the second area covered by the second lens (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any other keyframe in the first display 172).

As to claims 18, 38, 57 and 93, Jain et al. disclose displaying a graphical user interface, displaying, in a first area of the GUI, a representation of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between a start time and an end time associated with the multimedia document (figure 2, 178 and time line 180). Each of the video images occurs between a start time to an end time (column 6, lines 1-25). But, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of displaying a first lens emphasized a portion of the first area of the GUI, the portion of the first area emphasized by the first lens comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a first time (t1) and a second time (t2).

However, it was well known in the art to display a first lens emphasizing a portion of the first area of the GUI, the portion of the first area emphasizing by the first lens comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a first time (t1) and a second time (t2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the portion of the first area emphasized by the first lens

comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a first time (t1) and a second time (t2) in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

Jain et al. fails to clearly teach displaying a first lens moveable in response to user input over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI. However, Jain cited “When video capture is initiated by the user, the video encoding process starts at a begin step 762 and moves to step 764 wherein the Video Cataloger 110 (FIG.1).” (figure 11, lines 26-30). The user input is over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI by initiating the video capture by the user. The user puts a first lens covering the desired frame 172 by capturing and selecting the desired video clip frame 172. If the user wants to capture a next video clip (like frame 186), the user puts the first lens on the frame 186 by selecting and then displaying this frame in the panel 172. The video keeps moving and moving one video clip frame to another video clip frame. If the user wants a specific video clip frame, the user would put the first lens over the specific video clip frame by selecting and capturing the specific video clip frame. The first lens is moveable from one video clip frame to another video clip frame depending on user's selection of which video clip frame. Therefore, Jain et al. suggest displaying the first lens moveable in response to user input over the video.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine a well known implementation of the suggestion

to Jain. Motivation of the combination is for a flexibility of choosing the video clip frame.

As to claims 19, 58 and 94, In light of rejection of the third area, Jain et al. show displaying a second lens emphasizing a portion of the second area of the GUI, the portion of the second area emphasized by the second lens comprising a representation of multimedia information stored in the multimedia document occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) (each video image has different start-end time. So, a first image has its start-end time (t1-t2) and a second image has its start-end time (t3-t4).

Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of displaying, in a third area of the GUI, the representation of multimedia information stored in the multimedia document occurring between t3 and t4, the representation of multimedia information displayed in the third area comprising a representation of information of the first type occurring between t3 and t4 and a representation of information of the second type occurring between t3 and t4.

However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

Jain et al. fails to clearly teach displaying a first lens moveable in response to user input over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI. However, Jain cited "When video capture is initiated by the user, the video

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encoding process starts at a begin step 762 and moves to step 764 wherein the Video Cataloger 110 (FIG.1)." (figure 11, lines 26-30). The user input is over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI by initiating the video capture by the user. The user puts a first lens covering the desired frame 172 by capturing and selecting the desired video clip frame 172. If the user wants to capture a next video clip (like frame 186), the user puts the first lens on the frame 186 by selecting and then displaying this frame in the panel 172. The video keeps moving and moving one video clip frame to another video clip frame. If the user wants a specific video clip frame, the user would put the first lens over the specific video clip frame by selecting and capturing the specific video clip frame. The first lens is moveable from one video clip frame to another video clip frame depending on user's selection of which video clip frame. Therefore, Jain et al. suggest displaying the first lens moveable in response to user input over the video.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine a well known implementation of the suggestion to Jain. Motivation of the combination is for a flexibility of choosing the video clip frame.

As to claims 20, 59 and 95, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a fifth and sixth time, however, in light of rejection of t1, t2, t3 and t4, it was well known in the computer art to represent of multimedia information stored in the multimedia document occurring between a t5 and t6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the

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GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 21, 23, 60, 62, 96 and 98, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of changing the position of the second lens in response to user input such that the second lens emphasizes a portion of the second area of the GUI comprising a representation of multimedia information stored in the multimedia document occurring between a fifth time (t5) and a sixth time (t6). However, in light of rejection of the third area and t5 and t6, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to change the position of the second lens in response to user input such that the second lens emphasizes a portion of the second area of the GUI comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a fifth time (t5) and a sixth time (t6). The motivation would have been to provide a convenient and good interface.

As to claims 24, 63 and 99, Jain et al. show the information of the first type being video information; the information of the second type being audio information; the representation of the information of the first: type comprising one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information; and the representation of information of the second type comprising text information obtained from transcribing the audio information (column 2, lines 6-24, column 2, lines 17-22 and column 4, lines 20-40 and column 2, lines 15-25).

As to claims 25, 64 and 100, Jain et al. also show the information of the first type being video information; the information of the second type being closed-

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caption (CC) text information; the representation of the information of the first type comprising one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information; and the representation of the information of the second type comprising text information included in the CC text information (column 4, lines 20-50).

As to claims 26, 65 and 101, Jain et al. disclose receiving information indicating a first topic; and analyzing the multimedia information stored in the multimedia document to identify one or more locations in the multimedia information that are relevant to the first topic (column 9, line 52 through column 10, line 21); wherein displaying , in the first area of the GUI, the representation of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between t_s and t_e in the first area of the GUI comprises highlighting the one or more locations in the multimedia information displayed in the first area of the GUI that are relevant to the first topic (column 8, lines 23-65); and wherein displaying the representation of multimedia information stored in the multimedia document occurring between t_1 and t_2 in the second area of the GUI comprises highlighting the one or more locations in the multimedia information that occur between times t_1 and t_2 (column 6, lines 28-67).

As to claims 27, 66 and 102, Jain et al. teach receiving input indicating selection of a portion of the multimedia information occurring between a selection start time and a selection' end time; and performing a first operation on the portion of the multimedia information occurring between the selection

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start time and the selection end time (column 6, lines 40-60 and column 12, lines 30- 50).

As to claims 28, 39, 67 and 103, Jain et al. disclose displaying a graphical user interface; displaying, in a first area of the GUI, a representation of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between a start time and an end time associated with the multimedia document (figure 2, 178 and time line 180). Each of the video images occurs between a start time to an end time (column 6, lines 1-25). Jain et al. also show displaying, in first section of a first area of the GUI, a first set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a start time and an end time associated with the multimedia document (column 6, lines 42-60); in light of rejection of t1 and t2, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display a first lens emphasizing a portion of the first section of the first area occurring between a first time and a second time and a portion of the second section of the first area occurring between t1 and t2, the emphasized portion of the first section of the first area comprising a second set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information. The motivation would have been to provide a convenient and good interface.

Jain et al. fails to clearly teach displaying a first lens moveable in response to user input over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI. However, Jain cited "When video capture is initiated by the user, the video

encoding process starts at a begin step 762 and moves to step 764 wherein the Video Cataloger 110 (FIG.1)." (figure 11, lines 26-30). The user input is over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI by initiating the video capture by the user. The user puts a first lens covering the desired frame 172 by capturing and selecting the desired video clip frame 172. If the user wants to capture a next video clip (like frame 186), the user puts the first lens on the frame 186 by selecting and then displaying this frame in the panel 172. The video keeps moving and moving one video clip frame to another video clip frame. If the user wants a specific video clip frame, the user would put the first lens over the specific video clip frame by selecting and capturing the specific video clip frame. The first lens is moveable from one video clip frame to another video clip frame depending on user's selection of which video clip frame. Therefore, Jain et al. suggest displaying the first lens moveable in response to user input over the video.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine a well known implementation of the suggestion to Jain. Motivation of the combination is for a flexibility of choosing the video clip frame.

As to claims 29, 68 and 104, in light of rejection above about the displaying a second lens emphasizing a portion of the first section of the second area and a portion of the second section of the second area; and the video keyframes, it was well known in the computer art to have the step of "the emphasized portion of the first section of the second area comprising a third set

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of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) and the third set of the video keyframes being a subset of the second set of one or more video keyframes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the emphasized portion of the first section of the second area comprising a third set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

Jain et al. fails to clearly teach displaying a first lens moveable in response to user input over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI. However, Jain cited "When video capture is initiated by the user, the video encoding process starts at a begin step 762 and moves to step 764 wherein the Video Cataloger 110 (FIG.1)." (figure 11, lines 26-30). The user input is over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI by initiating the video capture by the user. The user puts a first lens covering the desired frame 172 by capturing and selecting the desired video clip frame 172. If the user wants to capture a next video clip (like frame 186), the user puts the first lens on the frame 186 by selecting and then displaying this frame in the panel 172. The video keeps moving and moving one video clip frame to another video clip frame. If the user wants a specific video clip frame, the user would put the first lens over the specific video clip frame by selecting and capturing the specific video clip frame. The first lens is moveable from one video clip frame to another

video clip frame depending on user's selection of which video clip frame.

Therefore, Jain et al. suggest displaying the first lens moveable in response to user input over the video.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine a well known implementation of the suggestion to Jain. Motivation of the combination is for a flexibility of choosing the video clip frame.

As to claims 30, 69 and 105, in light of rejection of claim 29, Jain et al. also teach outputting video information starting from t3 or from t4 or from a time between t3 and t4 in a first section of a third area of the GUI (column 6, lines 1-55 and column 13, lines 35-67); displaying a second lens positionable over a plurality of portions within the second area of the GUI. displaying text information corresponding to the information of the first type occurring between t3 and t4 in a second section of the third area of the GUI (column 14, lines 26-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the emphasized portion of the first section of the second area comprising a third set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 31, 70 and 106, Jain et al. show the information of the first type being audio information (column 2, lines 10-25); and the text information corresponding to the information of the first type being obtained from transcribing the audio information (column 4, lines 40-67).

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As to claims 32, 71 and 107, Jain et al also show the information of the first type being closed-caption text information, and the text information corresponding to the information of the first type being extracted from the CC text information (column 4, lines 20-60 and column 8, line 50 through column 9, line 20).

As to claims 33, 72 and 108, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a first set of one or more slides extracting from the slides information occurring between t_s and t_e . However, Jain et al. show the images instead. It was well known in the multimedia information that images can be displayed instead. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the images of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 34, 73 and 109, the claim is analyzed previously discuss with respect claims 29 and 33.

As to claims 35, 74 and 110, in light of rejection above, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of "a first set of one or more whiteboard images image extract from the whiteboard images information occurring between t_s and t_e ". However, the whiteboard images were well known in the multimedia information environment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the whiteboard images of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 36, 75 and 111, the claim is analyzed previously discuss with respect claims 28 and 35.

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As to claim 50, Jain et al. teach displaying a sub-lens covering a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the first portion of the second area of the GUI covered by the second lens (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any other keyframe in the first display 172).

As to claim 51, Jain et al. also teach receiving a user input moving the second lens to cover a second portion of the second area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing a position of the sub-lens to cover a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the second portion of the second area (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any other keyframe in the first display 172).

As to claim 86, Jain et al. teach displaying a sub-lens covering a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the first portion of the second area of the GUI covered by the second lens (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any other keyframe in the first display 172).

As to claim 87, Jain et al. also teach receiving a user input moving the second lens to cover a second portion of the second area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing a position of the sub-lens to cover a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the second portion of the second area (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any other keyframe in the first display 172).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 8, 16, 47, 55, 83 and 91 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the feature of "displaying a first lens moveable in response to user input over representations of multimedia information displayed in the GUI." have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant has argued that Jain fails to teach "displaying, in a second area of the GUI, a representation of multimedia information displayed in the first portion of the first area, the representation of multimedia information displayed in the second area comprising a portion of the representation of information of the first type covered by the first lens and a portion of the representation of information of the second type covered by the first lens."

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument. Jain discloses a panel 172 displaying the live video being digitized, with play, stop...The frame portions are displayed in section 184 such as frames 186, 188, 190, 192, 194 that are video clips of the live video. A user captures a desired

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portion (frame portion 172) of the live video including the frame portions of video clips. So, the live video includes video clips such as portions 172, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194. The user puts a first lens covering the desired frame 172 by capturing and selecting the desired video clip frame 172. If the user wants to capture a next video clip (like frame 186), the user puts a second lens on the frame 186 by selecting and then displaying this frame in the panel 172.

Therefore, Jain discloses displaying the first lens covering a portion of the first area. Jain discloses multiple frame portions in the second area 176. Each portion includes two types of information: image and text. Text is displayed at the bottom of each image in the second area 176. Applicant's attention is directed to image 202. The text information is displayed at the bottom of the image 202. It is clearly that Jain discloses a second area that presenting portions of the first and second types of information covered by the first lens.

Applicant also argued Jain fails to provide any active correlation between the act of displaying frames in the preview window and the act of displaying information in the other portions of the GUI.

However, the Applicant has argued the limitations (any active correlation between the act of displaying frames in the preview window and the act of displaying information in the other portions of the GUI) which are not recited in the claim. During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given >their< broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification." > In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Although

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the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution, and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969).

Also, the Applicant does not specify the invention in the claimed language. The claimed language itself “displaying, in a second area of the GUI, a representation of multimedia information displayed in the first portion of the first area, the representation of multimedia information displayed in the second area comprising a portion of the representation of information of the first type covered by the first lens and a portion of the representation of information of the second type covered by the first lens” is still broad. It does not specify the present specification.

Applicant has also argued that Jain fails to teach displaying a first thumbnail image in the first area of the GUI and displaying a second thumbnail image in the first area of the GUI.

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. The thumbnail (the current frame 172) in the first area (area 172) comprises a first thumbnail image (which is the video picture) and a second thumbnail image (which is the text information underneath the video picture. The text information

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is similar to a text in figure 3, 314, 322 of the present invention). So, the first and second thumbnail images are displayed in the first area of the GUI (figure 2, area 172).

Applicant argued that the first and second thumbnails of first recorded information and third and fourth thumbnails of second recorded information different from the first recorded information. However, Jain et al. teach displaying a second representation of second stored information, the second stored information (frames are in area 176) comprising information of a first type and information of a second type (one of a frame 176 contains both the first type: image and the second type: caption text), the second representation comprising a representation of information of the first type included in the second stored information and a representation of information of the second type included in the second stored information;

displaying a third thumbnail comprising a representation of information of a first type included in a second recorded information different from the first recorded information (the panel 172 comprises pluralities of frames, a first frames represents a first recorded information, a second frames represents a second recorded information, the first frame is different from the second frame in data.

Thus, the first recorded information is different from the second recorded information); and displaying a fourth thumbnail comprising a representation of information of a second type included in the second recorded information. It is similar to a second representation of second stored information comprising a

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first type and second type of information. The third and fourth thumbnails comprising a representation of information of a first type and a second type is one of a frame 176 which contains both the first type: image (read "the third thumbnail" and the second type: caption text (read "the fourth thumbnail"); Applicant has argued that Jain's panel 172 of figure 2 does not appear to show highlighting. However, the one of the keyframes of the panel 172 is selected to extract from the process. The step of selection one of the keyframe makes its appearance highlighted and noticeable. A section of the selected keyframe of panel 172 including the first representation: image and the second representation: text. Once a user selects one of a thumbnail of the live video in panel 172, an appearance of the selected thumbnail is changed its color to darker to indicate the thumbnail being highlighted. Then, the selected and highlighted thumbnail is displayed in the panel 176.

The claimed language is not clearly defined the invention specification.

During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given >their< broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification." > In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution, and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim,

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once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969).

Applicant has argued that Jain does not teach or suggest information of a second type. However, panel 172 contains two types of information: image and text. Image is considered as the information of the first type; Text (below the image) is considered as the information of the second type. The claim language "information of the second type" is a very broad term. It does not limit to "caption text" and thus text below the image can be read as "information of the second type".

Applicant has also argued that Jain does not teach or suggest the second recorded information which is different from the first recorded information. However, the panel 172 comprises pluralities of frames, a first frame represents a first recorded information, a second frame represents a second recorded information. The first frame and the second frame are different in data and thus the second recorded information is different from the first recorded information. Then, the first and second recorded information are displayed separately in panel 176. Therefore, panel 176 displays first and second recorded information as well.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo, can be reached at 571-272-4847.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran

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/Weilun Lo/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2179